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MISSIONARY WILDER
RETURNS FROM PEKINReports that Attacks on Legations Ceased July 14,
But Communication With Them Was Refused.Decree Issued July 18 Ordered That All Foreigners Be
Protected—Imperial Troops Surround City.

London, July 29, 4 a. m.—The latest story as to the legations originating in other than Chinese sources is a special dispatch from Che Foo, dated July 27, according to which Missionary Wilder, who started for Peking a fortnight ago, has just returned and reports that he found the imperial Chinese forces completely surrounding the Tartar city.

He was unable to deliver a message to the legation, and in reply to his entreaties the Chinese said they could not allow any one a pass to the foreigners.

According to reports the attack on the legations ceased on the afternoon of July 14.

Everything was quiet during the remainder of Missionary Wilder's stay.

When he left, on July 18, a decree had been issued commanding all persons to protect the foreigners in China.

Returning, he saw no troops for sixty miles south of Peking, but he learned that twenty thousand men were in the neighborhood of Yan Tsun and Pei-Tsung.

London, July 28.—The Daily Mail prints the following dispatch: "Shanghai, July 28.—Newspapers here publish a statement by an influential banker residing in Peking, near the British legation, who arrived in Shanghai July 25, having left Peking July 7. He states that the legations were then destroyed. All the foreigners had disappeared, and he could not say positively if they had been murdered, as he was too frightened to inquire."

The Mail's correspondent adds: "Investigations prove this information is reliable. The banker in question has gone to T'ing Po. His friends will not disclose his name, fearing that to do so would cause him to lose his head."

"The manager of the Russian bank of Shanghai has received a letter from the bank's New Chung branch, stating that one of their Chinese representatives from Peking who had just arrived confirmed the report of the Peking massacre. He states that all the foreign ministers were murdered."

"Seeing death was inevitable, as the Chinese swarmed into the legations, the ministers killed their families at the last moment."

"Sir Robert Hart, in despair, committed suicide."

Washington, July 28.—The secretary of state has received the following dispatch from Mr. Fowler, the American consul at Che Foo, dated at midnight on the 26th:

"This morning, by request of the allies, I wired the governor (supposed to be the governor of Shan Tung), their wish to get news from the ministers themselves. The governor now replies:

"Have received today edict from emperor, saying that the ministers are well. They are sending provisions to the legations. Am confident ministers out of distress and request you (Fowler) transmit this preliminary announcement to admirals."

YUAN, Governor."

A later dispatch from Fowler, dated 1 a. m., 27th, to the state department, is as follows:

"Another telegram from governor:

"Have just received imperial edict 24th, saying various ministers except German are well, and some days ago had provided provisions to the legations. Am satisfied ministers out of distress."

YUAN, Governor."

Secretary Hay also has received a cablegram from United States Consul McWade at Canton, stating that the viceroy, Tak, assures him that the ministers were all alive and well on July 24.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—A dispatch has been received from Li Hung Chang, dated July 26, which says the Chinese government telegraphs him under date of July 23 that the ministers are all well.

Li Hung Chang also complains that none of the powers have consented to place a warship at his disposal for his journey north, and he added that he would be compelled to encounter many obstacles by a land journey.

Beihai, July 28.—It is understood at the foreign office that the Peking relief expedition will leave Tien Tsin about the middle of next week.

CHINESE PRESS
INTO MANCHURIA

Chicago, July 28.—A dispatch to the Record from Moscow, says: News reaching Vladivostok shows that General Goussakov's Manchurian Railway guards are in daily increasing danger. At night in their position between Kailin and Harbin, the little band is still waiting General Tschitschagoff's relief force. Chinese are overflowing from Mongolia into northern Manchuria, in the neighborhood of Marghin and Burela Tsun.

In Mongolia, a force of 15,000 natives surrounded the Russian railway corps, but a Cossack column attacked the tribesmen and after a fierce battle, killed them, killing 167. Daily skirmishes are reported between the restless tribesmen in Manchuria and the Russian railway guards.

M. De Witte, Russian minister of finance, has received from M. Pokotiloff, director of the Russo-Chinese bank, who is supposed to have lost his life in the Peking massacre, a message dated Peking, June 15.

"The news," says M. Pokotiloff, "became known to me when the mob first burned the American church and then the Russian missionary station. Our situation is perilous and a disastrous crisis is near at hand. We are besieged and cut off from news from home."

M. De Witte has been requested by the Chinese authorities to countermand his appeal for Russian guards in Peking. United States Minister Conger has called for additional guards. Mr. Conger is active and brave, doing his utmost in protection of foreigners. In the case of the Tsung-li-yamen, have called at the American legation and begged Mr. Conger to prevent international detachments from being sent to Peking but the minister refused to lend his influence to such a bid to the refusal.

"The anti-Christian societies are committing arson, robbery and murder in all manner of atrocities. Incendiarism has destroyed 3,000 European houses in the Chinese quarter besides shops and warehouses. The houses of the Chinese were pillaged and the Europeans and native Christians were killed."

Russians Burn Chinese Village.
St. Petersburg, July 28.—An official dispatch from Prejensensk dated Friday, July 27, says Scherwin's detachment,

Revenge under any extremities of provocation must be absolutely barred."

Quietly, but steadily, Japan's three war vessels building at Elswick are being pushed toward completion. The Idzumo, a powerful armored cruiser, is nearly ready and 600 Japanese sailors are aboard of her, patiently waiting the word to sail. The average opinion is that they will be needed for a deader conflict than the suppression of the Boxers. Even the unhistorical Spectator this week pessimistically inclines to the belief that the interests at stake in the far east are too varied and conflicting to enable the powers indefinitely to preserve the thin ice of harmony on which they are standing at present.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE
IS FRUITLESS

Chicago, July 28.—A letter telling of a desperate but ineffectual attempt made by missionaries to escape from Peking was received here today by Morgan S. Woodward, an Evanston man whose wife and daughter, Ione, are visiting Minister Conger and family in the Chinese capital.

The letter was written June 11, sent

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BISHOP IS ARRESTED.

Eli M. Savage Accused of Polygamy in Arizona.

Holbrook, Ariz., July 28.—Eli M. Savage, bishop of the Mormon church at Woodruff, Ariz., who was arrested on a charge of polygamy, was taken to Prescott and released on \$1,500 bail.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

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MACHINE SLATE
COMES TO GRIEF

Republicans Turn Down
Wenger For Lewis.

RITCHIE, MORSE AND
EICHNOR GO THROUGH

Latter For District Attorney by
Acclamation.

With just one small crack in it, the Republican machine slate went through at the district judicial convention yesterday afternoon. Here is the ticket, evolved after some hours of speech-making and balloting:

For judges—M. L. Ritchie, C. W. Morse, T. D. Lewis.

For district attorney—Dennis C. Eichenor.

It took four ballots to nominate the judgeship candidates. The deputy mayor went in by acclamation. At the last minute Parley Christensen, seeing that



Thomas D. Lewis, For District Judge.

there was no earthly show for him to land the honor, had his name withdrawn. Barlow Ferguson didn't even get a pleasant look.

The convention had a most interesting fight over selecting its candidate for judge. The voting method was most unusual. Instead of calling the roll by precincts and counties, the convention followed a suggestion of the committee on permanent organization and order of business, and each delegation, after its vote had been polled, delivered the totals to the secretary, who, after all were in, announced the result.

Reason For Procedure.

It was explained that this procedure had been rendered necessary in order to prevent any county from hanging back and waiting until other delegations had fulfilled their promises before casting a ballot. The new rule, however, did not prevent the astute George M. Cannon, who headed the Salt Lake outside-the-city delegation, from doing

this very thing. In every instance this vote was held back until it was known just how many votes had been cast for other candidates, and so the country delegates decided the nominations right straight through.

There were many humorous features



Morris L. Ritchie, For District Judge.

about the meeting, not the least of them being the eulogistic speeches delivered on behalf of the various candidates. The humor of most of these speeches lay in their seriousness. The hot air which was permitted to escape on these occasions made the temperature on the outside seem frigid by comparison. Another amusing feature was the expression by Secretary Axton of the Y. M. C. A. of his suspicion that some of the lawyers who had made nominating speeches had received retainers for their services.

Details of the Meeting.

But here is the story seriatim: District Chairman Moyer called the congregation to order in the civil court room at the joint building at 2:15. After Secretary Westervelt had read the call Mr. Moyer announced the selection of D. N. Straup for temporary chairman. The announcement was received with a fair show of enthusiasm, and Mr. Straup was encouraged to make a speech.

One of the most telling points he made in favor of Republican doctrine was his statement that it was as eminently proper for the Republicans to meet in the civil court room as it had been for the Democrats to meet in the criminal court room for the purpose of selecting judicial candidates. At the conclusion of Mr. Straup's remarks, William S. Marks of Tooele county was escorted to his place as temporary secretary.

On motion of George M. Cannon, committees on resolutions, credentials and permanent organization were appointed, in which to allow the delegations to choose their timber. The committees were announced as follows, and a recess of thirty minutes ordered to give them time to formulate reports:

Personnel of Committees.

On Credentials—Salt Lake City, first precinct, F. B. Huffman; second precinct, J. C. Lynch; third precinct, H. S. Tanner; fourth precinct, W. R. Hutchison; fifth precinct, Ralph Guthrie; Salt Lake county, W. H. Haig; Summit county, J. N. Lockhart; Tooele county, Lewis Strasberg.

On Permanent Organization—Salt Lake City, first precinct, Peter Johnson; second precinct, A. S. Reiser;

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BOARD OF PARDONS SAYS
ABE MAJORS MUST DIE

Refuses to Commute His Sentence to Imprisonment for Life.

Remarkable Plea for Mercy from the Condemned Man—
Declares His Innocence.

Abe Majors will be shot on Friday, Aug. 17, for the murder of Captain William A. Brown on the 30th of April, 1893, in the mountains of Box Elder county.

The last hope of the prisoner and his friends was snuffed out yesterday afternoon when the board of pardons announced its refusal to interfere with the course of justice and commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

The friends of the prisoner did not let the curtain fall without making a grand rally to save his life with the board of pardons. The final effort included several affidavits from Brigham City, a pathetic appeal from the stricken mother, another equally pathetic appeal from the life-long friend of the mother, a friend who came from her far eastern home to help; it included a strong plea from Thomas Fitch, the attorney, and, strongest of all, it included an adroit plea from the prisoner himself.

The faces of Governor Wells, Judges Barch and Baskin and Attorney General Bishop were a study as they listened to these pleas, but they gave no evidence of what the decision would be. In the court room sat the poor mother, broken in health and spirit, her little boy Ralph, her friend, Miss Lulu Johnson, and the two loyal women of this city who had espoused her cause.

The board convened at 10 o'clock and at once took up the consideration of the Majors case, and Clerk Stevens proceeded to read the papers submitted.

Affidavits Submitted.

There was an affidavit from R. H. Jones to the effect that he considered the testimony that might have been given by George G. Wells as to the killing of Brown immaterial, and that he was not put on the stand for that reason; that Wells had made his statement at the coroner's inquest, and that it was considered that there was nothing in it.

There was an affidavit from William Fosgren, denying that he had made the statement attributed to him by Phillips, Borden and others. Another communication from Henry A. Melborn, assistant prosecuting attorney of Oakland, Cal., giving the bad record of Majors as a burglar at that place, was read.

There were numerous affidavits in favor of the prisoner from persons living in Brigham City, all intending to show that Majors did not get a fair trial. These affidavits had been gathered by the two Christian Science women who, as they aver, "in the cause of humanity," have done all in their power to save Majors. They made a special trip to Brigham City to secure the affidavits.

One of these was from James Borden,

testifying that William Fosgren, one of the jurors upon whose verdict Majors was sentenced, had said before the prisoners were brought to Brigham City he hoped they would kill them before they brought them up, that this would save bother, and that if he were on a jury he would vote to have them shot.

Another was from Beulah Borden, wife of James Borden, substantiating the statement made by her husband.

Prejudice Against Majors.

Another was from R. H. Jones, one of the attorneys who defended Majors at his trial, substantiating the affidavit of Vern Phillips and going to show that Fosgren did make the statements credited to him, showing strong prejudice against Majors.

Another was from J. D. Call, one of Majors' attorneys, denying an interview in the Salt Lake Tribune that was alleged to have been had with him shortly after the trial.

Another was from J. L. Robinson, night watchman at the Brigham City prison, substantiating the statements made by Vern Phillips in regard to Fosgren.

Another was an additional affidavit from Vern Phillips, to the effect that he understood Fosgren's statements to mean that Majors must die.

Another was from Reese Richards, setting forth the strong friendship that existed between Fosgren and William A. Brown, the murdered man; and also to hearing Fosgren say that Majors ought to be hanged.

Another was from Clem Horsely, county treasurer of Box Elder county, testifying to the trustworthiness and high character of Vern Phillips.

In addition to the above affidavits there was a communication, a strong appeal for mercy, from Miss Lulu Johnson, the lifelong friend of the mother of Majors, who came from Des Moines, Ia., to do all in her power to help her friend. Though sadly affected with St. Vitus' dance, she is a woman of literary ability.

Another communication to the board was a pathetic appeal from the mother of the unfortunate young man. This appeal was signed "Mrs. L. G. Majors."

The communication though that aroused the deepest interest was a communication from Majors himself. This Attorney Fitch stated, was written by Majors in his prison cell without any coaching or aid from attorney or others. It was as follows:

Majors' Appeal For His Life.

"To the Honorable State Board of Pardons:

"Honored Sirs—Since the highest judicial tribunals of this state have care-

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SKETCHES OF PROMINENT DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL CONVENTION.